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Forty-ninth session
Item 103 of the provisional agenda*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 4 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/155 of 20 December 1993, I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement made by the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin, on 31 July 1994 regarding the approval by the Saeima (Parliament) of the Latvian Republic of a discriminatory Citizenship Act.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its attachment circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 103 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Statement of 31 July 1994 by the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin

The attention of the world community has again focused on the situation created in Latvia by the repeated approval by the Saeima of that country of a discriminatory Citizenship Act. The adoption of the Act was a severe test of Latvia's as yet not firmly established statehood and of that country's claimed devotion to European and world-wide humanitarian and democratic values.

It may be concluded from a study of the final text of the Act that the Latvian parliamentarians did not pass that test, were unable to rise above their ambitions and ignored the growing concern of the international community at Latvia's dangerous drift into militaristic nationalism. In fact, they paid no attention to a major part of the recommendations of CSCE, the Council of Europe and the European Union. Latvia has not pursued the course of aligning its policy with the high European and international standards in the field of human rights, but has chosen to divide the people living in the country into first-class and second-class inhabitants, and has legitimized discrimination on ethnic grounds. As a result we are witnessing, in Europe on the threshold of the twenty-first century, the transformation of a newly independent State into a hotbed of nationalist intolerance raised to the level of official policy. The consequences this will have for Latvian society and for stability in the Baltic region are not difficult to imagine.

By its actions, Latvia has cancelled out the positive groundwork laid through the strenuous efforts of the parties in the process of settling all aspects of the withdrawal of Russian troops from that country.

The Russian Federation cannot view with equanimity a situation in which, in a neighbouring country, hundreds of thousands of ethnic Russians are placed in an essentially humiliating situation. Our position is that they are entitled to remain in those States where they were born or where they have been living for many years. It is these States that bear the responsibility for ensuring the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of our fellow Russians.

The Russian Federation will shape its policy towards Latvia and plan practical measures on the basis of the situation that has arisen.

The Government of the Russian Federation has been instructed to define practical approaches to cooperation with Latvia, including in the trade and economic sphere.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation has been instructed to draw the attention of international organizations and of our leading partners to this example of blatant disregard for international standards in the field of human rights.

As President of the Russian Federation, I declare that the Russian Federation will fully support our fellow Russians living abroad, and I confirm the readiness of our State to grant Russian citizenship without impediment to those of them who so desire, and also to protect and extend patronage to all ethnic Russians in Latvia and elsewhere outside the Russian Federation.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 145 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 August 1994 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a tripartite declaration issued by our three Governments on 5 August 1994 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 and 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 145 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hervé LADSOUS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of France to the
United Nations

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY
Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland to
the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative
of the United States
of America to the
United Nations

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* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Declaration made on 5 August 1994 by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the occasion of the seventh review of sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the Security Council in its resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are determined to bring to justice those responsible for the bombings of flights Pan Am 103 and UTA 772. The victims of these two atrocities and their families deserve no less.

It is now over two years since the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992 and 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992. In order to comply with those resolutions the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must ensure the appearance of those charged with the bombing of Pan Am 103 for trial before the appropriate UK or US court, satisfy the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of UTA 772 and commit itself definitively to ceasing all forms of terrorist activity and all assistance to terrorist groups and demonstrate, by concrete actions, its renunciation of terrorism.

Today the Council conducted its seventh review of the sanctions regime imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by resolution 748 (1992) and concluded that Libya had not yet complied with its obligations, which are clear, unconditional and not negotiable. There was therefore no question of lifting or suspending the sanctions.

Despite professing willingness to cooperate with the French judicial authorities, the Libyan authorities have not responded satisfactorily to the requests for cooperation from the French investigating magistrate.

As regards the Lockerbie issue, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has made a number of proposals, all of which would fall far short of compliance with the resolutions. In particular, a trial in a third country, even one before an international tribunal or a so-called Scottish court, is unacceptable: suspects cannot be allowed to choose the venue of their trial. These Libyan proposals are nothing more than attempts to divert attention from their refusal to comply.

Our Governments note that the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has stated that it can accept the holding of the trial outside Libyan territory, provided that a just and fair trial can be guaranteed. The three Governments take this opportunity to emphasize once more that, in line with numerous assurances that have already been given, the two accused will receive a just and fair trial before a US or Scottish court.

Once the Secretary-General has reported to the Council that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has satisfied the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of UTA 772 and ensured the appearance before the appropriate UK or US

court of those charged with the bombing of Pan Am 103, we for our part will consider favourably the suspension of the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993, pending the report on Libya's compliance with the remaining provisions of resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), which the Secretary-General will produce within 90 days of the suspension. Our Governments recall that in the case of non-compliance the Security Council has resolved to terminate the suspension immediately.

There is no need for the current impasse to continue. The solution lies with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We reaffirm that we seek no more than compliance with the resolutions. Our Governments therefore call once again on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in its own interest and that of its people, to fulfil its obligations completely and without any further delay.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 August 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Israel, Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose the text of the Washington Declaration, signed at Washington, D.C., on 25 July 1994, by the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of the State of Israel, and witnessed by the United States of America (see annex).

As the cosponsors of the peace process launched at Madrid in October 1991 and of the signatories to the document, we would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Gad YAACOBI
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

(Signed) Ambassador Adnan S. ABU ODEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ambassador Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of
the United States to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ambassador Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
the Russian Federation to the
United Nations

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Washington Declaration, signed at Washington, D.C., on 25 July 1994 by the Governments of Jordan and Israel and witnessed by the United States of America

A. After generations of hostility, blood and tears and in the wake of years of pain and wars, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are determined to bring an end to bloodshed and sorrow. It is in this spirit that His Majesty King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, met at Washington, D.C., today at the invitation of President William J. Clinton of the United States of America. This initiative of President William J. Clinton constitutes an historic landmark in the United States' untiring efforts in promoting peace and stability in the Middle East. The personal involvement of the President has made it possible to realize agreement on the content of this historic declaration. The signing of this declaration bears testimony to the President's vision and devotion to the cause of peace.

B. In their meeting, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin jointly reaffirmed the five underlying principles of their understanding on an agreed common agenda designed to reach the goal of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between the Arab States and the Palestinians, with Israel.

1. Jordan and Israel aim at the achievement of just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbours and at the conclusion of a treaty of peace between both countries.

2. The two countries will vigorously continue their negotiations to arrive at a state of peace, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) in all their aspects, and founded on freedom, equality and justice.

3. Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines. In addition, the two sides have agreed to act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions.

4. The two countries recognize their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all States within secure and recognized boundaries. The two States affirmed their respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area.

5. The two countries desire to develop good neighbourly relations of cooperation between them to ensure lasting security and to avoid threats and the use of force between them.

C. The long conflict between the two States is now coming to an end. In this spirit, the state of belligerency between Jordan and Israel has been terminated.

D. Following this declaration and in keeping with the agreed common agenda both countries will refrain from actions or activities by either side that may adversely affect the security of the other or may prejudice the final outcome of negotiations. Neither side will threaten the other by use of force, weapons or any other means against each other and both sides will thwart threats to security resulting from all kinds of terrorism.

E. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin took note of the progress made in the bilateral negotiations within the Jordan-Israel track last week on the steps decided to implement the sub-agendas on borders, territorial matters, security, water, energy, environment and the Jordan Rift Valley.

In this framework, mindful of items of the agreed common agenda (borders and territorial matters) they noted that the boundary subcommission reached agreement in July 1994 in fulfilment of part of the role entrusted to it in the sub-agenda. They also noted that the subcommission for water, environment and energy agreed to recognize mutually, as a result of their negotiations, the rightful allocations of the two sides in Jordan River and Yarmouk River waters and to respect fully and comply with the negotiated rightful allocations, in accordance with agreed acceptable principles with mutually acceptable quality.

Similarly, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed their deep satisfaction and pride in the work of the trilateral commission in its meeting held in Jordan on Wednesday, 20 July 1994, hosted by the Jordanian Prime Minister, Dr. Abdessalam al-Majali, and attended by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. They voiced their pleasure at the association and commitment of the United States in this endeavour.

F. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin believe that steps must be taken both to overcome psychological barriers and to break with the legacy of war. By working with optimism towards the dividends of peace for all the people in the region, Jordan and Israel are determined to shoulder their responsibilities towards the human dimension of peacemaking. They recognize imbalances and disparities are a root cause of extremism which thrives on poverty and unemployment and the degradation of human dignity. In this spirit His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have today approved a series of steps to symbolize the new era which is now at hand:

1. Direct telephone links will be opened between Jordan and Israel.

2. The electricity grids of Jordan and Israel will be linked as part of a regional concept.

3. Two new border crossings will be opened between Jordan and Israel - one at the southern tip of Aqaba-Eilat and the other at a mutually agreed point in the north.

4. In principle free access will be given to third country tourists travelling between Jordan and Israel.

5. Negotiations will be accelerated on opening an international air corridor between both countries.

6. The police forces of Jordan and Israel will cooperate in combating crime, with emphasis on smuggling and particularly drug smuggling. The United States will be invited to participate in this joint endeavour.

7. Negotiations on economic matters will continue in order to prepare for future bilateral cooperation including the abolition of all economic boycotts.

All these steps are being implemented within the framework of regional infrastructural development plans and in conjunction with the Jordan-Israel bilaterals on boundaries, security, water and related issues and without prejudice to the final outcome of the negotiations on the items included in the agreed common agenda between Jordan and Israel.

G. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have agreed to meet periodically or whenever they feel necessary to review the progress of the negotiations and express their firm intention to shepherd and direct the process in its entirety.

H. In conclusion, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin wish to express once again their profound thanks and appreciation to President William J. Clinton and his Administration for their untiring efforts in furthering the cause of peace, justice and prosperity for all the peoples of the region. They wish to thank the President personally for his warm welcome and hospitality. In recognition of their appreciation to the President, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have asked President William J. Clinton to sign this document as a witness and as a host to their meeting.

(Signed) His Majesty King HUSSEIN (Signed) Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN

(Signed) President William J. CLINTON

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Item 108 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 48/218, sect. I.B, of 23 December 1993, on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, in which it reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and decided to give the issue in-depth consideration at its forty-ninth session.

2. The medium-term plan is the Organization's basic strategic document; it is intended to draw together the multiplicity of mandates adopted by Member States to guide the work of the Organization and to distil from them a set of concrete objectives and strategies over a period of six years. The medium-term plan, as approved by the General Assembly, provides the framework for the programme budget. The usefulness of the plan as currently conceived has been increasingly called into question both within the Secretariat and among the Member States. This led the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session to recommend that a prototype of a possible new format for the medium-term plan be prepared. 1/ The General Assembly, in its resolution 47/214 of 23 December 1992 endorsed that decision and requested the Secretary-General to submit such a prototype to it at its forty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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* A/49/150.

3. The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session containing proposals designed to obtain agreement on the principles by which the current planning system would be revised before developing a prototype for application to programme areas (A/48/277). Those proposals took into account the shortcomings of the current medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 2/ as identified at a technical seminar held in 1993 to review the experience gained through several decades of planning of the activities of the Organization, and the ideas exchanged among the participants at that seminar. The Assembly reiterated its request that a prototype be prepared, noting the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 3/ that consideration be given to replacing the current medium-term plan by a document to be approved by the Assembly, containing the following elements:

(a) A perspective, which would be a concise forward-looking policy document. It would contain an analysis of persistent problems and challenges and emerging trends that would need to be addressed by the international community within the next four to six years and the role of the Organization in that undertaking. The perspective would indicate broad priority areas for the work of the Organization; it would be amended only if pressing needs of an unforeseeable nature arose during the period covered;

(b) A programme framework, which would list only major programmes and subprogrammes and would provide guidelines against which the preparation and implementation of the budget would be assessed. The narrative of each programme should consist of a brief one-page chapter detailing its objectives and mandates. The programme framework should be reviewed regularly every two years in the off-budget year in an effective manner to reflect new mandates.

4. The plan would thus state clearly the Organization's strategic imperatives and would be amended only when a change in strategic direction was required.

5. The prototype is presented and discussed below. In order for the Organization to operate efficiently strategic planning is essential. The value of strategic planning is first and foremost in the process itself; a strategic plan is not static; objectives must be modified as strategic imperatives change in response to changed circumstances, mandates and other opportunities. Deciding on objectives that must be pursued and on the level of resources to attain such objectives is critical in ensuring that the resources of the Organization are used in an optimal manner. The new format is designed to enhance strategic planning, to permit the establishment of a link between the objectives to be formulated in the plan and the allocation of resources among programmes and the evaluation of the results.

Perspective

6. The perspective would identify the challenges and problems to be addressed, provide broad directions for action in line with legislative intent and reflect the orientation and expectations of Member States. It would cover a period of four years, beginning 1998. It would be presented according to the following structure:

(a) Emerging trends. These would be derived from an analysis of the situation;

(b) Identification of major challenges and problems. This would address the issues faced by the international community, based on the emerging trends;

(c) Role of the Organization. This would identify the contributions that the Organization could make in addressing those issues;

(d) Directions to be pursued. This would outline in broad terms the courses of action that would need to be taken.

The comprehensive nature of the perspective and its broad policy dimension would be such that it would not lend itself to the preparation of a model.

Programme framework

7. The programmes contained in the current medium-term plan are presented along sectoral lines; they do not necessarily relate to the organizational structure and many programmes have heretofore crossed organizational lines. In order to foster the link between the plan and the programme budget, congruence between the programmatic and organizational structures of the Secretariat is desirable and the restructuring of the Secretariat now facilitates this congruence. Congruence would also enhance accountability by ensuring that responsibility is clearly identified for the delivery of a programme and for achieving the results the programme is meant to produce.

8. As recommended by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, each programme would consist of a short narrative. This narrative would identify the mandates, which provide overall direction for the programme and therefore govern the overall work of the department/office responsible for the programme. It would describe the broad approach to be followed by the department/office in carrying out the work and the results that are expected to be achieved in pursuance of the mandates. It would cover a period of four years.

9. Each programme would contain subprogrammes. Each subprogramme would cover an area of activity entrusted to a major organizational unit within a department or office. The objectives and expected results of the subprogramme to be achieved at the end of four years would be identified. The subprogramme would provide the framework for the preparation and implementation of the programme budget. In the programme budget, each subprogramme would be structured in such a way as to indicate (a) the expected results to be attained in the biennium in the light of the objective; (b) the inputs required to achieve the results; (c) the main differences between the activities in the current and proposed programme budgets; and (d) the resources required.

10. On the basis of the considerations outlined above, the programme framework would be congruent with organizational lines and the strategic imperatives set forth in the programme of the organizational unit would comprise its mission statement. A prototype of a programme, using Economic and social information and policy analysis, is provided in annex I.

11. The individual programmes within the framework, their link to the organizational structure of the Secretariat and the relationship between the programmes as currently defined in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and the proposed future programmes are shown in annex II.

12. The current medium-term plan contains 246 subprogrammes. It is expected that, under the approach outlined above, there would be a consolidation of subprogrammes leading to a reduction in their numbers. The prototype contains 4 subprogrammes (compared to 15 in the current medium-term plan). It is estimated that the total number of subprogrammes under the new format of the medium-term plan would be in the range of 150, but this can only be determined as each programme is subjected to the analytical scrutiny similar to that given to the prototype. This new approach will not have an impact on mandated activities.

13. Should the General Assembly approve the proposed new format of the medium-term plan, the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 would be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16), part two, para. 21.

2/ Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/48/16), part two, para. 233.

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

ANNEX I

Prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan

PROGRAMME. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Mission statement

The overall objectives of this programme are to assist not only Governments but also private sector entities, non-governmental organizations and individuals in determining development priorities at the international, national and local levels, and to contribute to devising policies and measures aimed at fulfilling them. The Secretariat seeks to achieve this primarily by contributing to those agents' knowledge and understanding of development processes and the consequences of their actions through the provision of economic and social information and through the analysis of development issues and policies.

* * *

1. The Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis will be responsible for the implementation of this programme and for the achievement of its objectives.

2. The mandate for the programme lies in the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretariat by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and certain of its subsidiary bodies, for the elaboration of economic and social data, for the analysis of development issues, trends and policies, and for the execution of technical cooperation activities in certain of those areas. More specifically, the general orientation and broad objectives of the programme derive from General Assembly resolutions 118 (II), 3362 (S-VII), 32/197, 39/228, 45/264 and 46/335; chapter 40, programme A, of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 3 (III), 8 (I) and 8 (II).

3. The activities under this programme include:

(a) The collection, compilation and dissemination of economic, social and demographic statistics and the dissemination of new statistical data-processing technologies;

(b) The development of statistical concepts and methods;

(c) The elaboration of projections and the identification and analysis of new and emerging economic and social issues;

(d) The analysis of long-term social and economic issues, including the relationships between population and development;

(e) The monitoring and assessment, from a global perspective, of economic and social developments and policies, in particular those relating to international cooperation;

(f) The provision of technical cooperation in population and statistics.

4. It is anticipated that, during the plan period, this programme will assist Member States in determining development priorities and in devising strategies and actions to accomplish them.

Subprogramme 1. Statistics

5. The Secretariat has contributed to the great progress that has been made over the years in the international collection, standardization, analysis and dissemination of economic, social and related data. A major objective of this subprogramme will be to sustain those United Nations data systems that remain relevant. For example, given the increasing integration and globalization of the world economy, reinforced by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, an increasing number of decision makers at all levels will continue to require data on international transactions. One specific objective for the plan period will therefore be to sustain the long-standing function of the United Nations as a global centre for data on international trade. The COMTRADE database will be not only maintained but also improved in both qualitative and quantitative terms. The same will apply to systems dedicated to industry, energy, transport, national accounts and demographic statistics.

6. A milestone was passed with the finalization of the 1993 System of National Accounts. A major objective of this subprogramme will be to maximize the number of countries that are in a position to implement the new System by the end of the plan period. To that end, the Secretariat, in close collaboration with other international organizations, will continue to undertake a variety of activities to promote the System, including training and other forms of technical cooperation.

7. A third objective of the subprogramme will be to improve the world community's ability to measure the environmental impact of human activity and expenditures related to the environment. This will require attention to be given to the development of concepts, methods and classifications for such data. A related sub-objective will be to continue work on indicators of sustainable development, with a view to obtaining international agreement on the usefulness and applicability of such measures.

8. In conjunction with the objective in subprogramme 1 of strengthening the links between the economic and social dimensions of development, a fourth objective of the subprogramme will be to make quantitative and qualitative improvements in the availability of indicators of social well-being.

9. This subprogramme is expected to result in improvements in the usefulness and accessibility of many traditional international economic and social data to policy makers and others. It will result in a qualitative broadening in the availability of international statistics and increased usefulness for policy makers.

Subprogramme 2. Population

10. The International Conference on Population and Development took place at a time when the absolute increase in the world population had reached an all-time record of 90 million people annually. Annual increments are likely to exceed that number for the next two decades. That situation presents many development challenges and choices. The primary objectives of subprogramme 2 will be to increase understanding of the precise nature of those challenges, particularly the interrelationships between population and development, and thereby to assist in formulating responses to them. To that end, the subprogramme will prepare population estimates and projections, will examine changes in demographic variables and will assess the consequences of those changes for socio-economic development. It will also examine policies designed to influence population trends.

11. In addition to unprecedented increases in the world population, there are also large migrations of people from country to country and from region to region. Migration can be of benefit to the communities of both origin and destination, but this will often require appropriate national and international policies and measures. To assist in the formulation of such policies, a further objective of the subprogramme will be to improve knowledge of the nature and scope of such movements and to analyse their economic and social causes and implications.

12. A further objective of the subprogramme will be to assist Governments in improving their own capabilities in the collection and analysis of demographic data. This will be accomplished through the provision of technical cooperation.

13. This subprogramme is expected to increase Governments' understanding of demographic trends and issues, thereby contributing to the formulation of population and related policies and to the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development.

Subprogramme 3. Global development issues and policies

14. A key feature of the period covered by this plan will be continuing change in perceptions of development, in the circumstances under which development has to take place and in the means to achieve it. The primary objective of subprogramme 3 will be to assist the world community, collectively or otherwise, in identifying emerging global challenges in the field of economic and social development. To that end, the subprogramme will prepare projections and provide global overviews of development problems and prospects, together with detailed analyses on a number of specific topics in which progress seems likely to be attainable in the framework of, or as a result of initiative by, the United Nations.

15. A further objective of the subprogramme will be to encourage the world community to devote greater attention to the interrelationships between the political, economic and social dimensions of development. The Secretariat will seek to achieve this by providing information and analysis on those relationships, based in part on United Nations field experience. Activities to that end will include analysing the additional development challenges that arise

in conflict and post-conflict situations, assisting in the assessment of the economic impact of sanctions and coercive measures, and providing substantive support on such questions to the political affairs and peace-keeping programmes.

16. It is anticipated that this subprogramme will contribute to enhanced understanding of development issues and problems and therefore to improved national and international policies in this area.

Subprogramme 4. Micro-economic issues and policies

17. The objective of subprogramme 4 will be to assist economic actors in devising ways of increasing efficiency and growth through the use of market mechanisms. The Secretariat seeks to achieve this by disseminating information and policy-oriented analysis on the role, potential and shortcomings of market solutions to problems of allocation, distribution and regulation. It will examine experiences with the application of market principles and market-oriented reforms, for example to goods and services that have traditionally been provided by the public sector and to systems of transfers and redistribution for addressing such public concerns as poverty and inequality. It will also address, from both the national and international perspectives, such questions as the location of economic activity.

18. This subprogramme is expected to contribute to enhanced understanding of the role of market mechanisms in economic development and to provide guidance in the formulation of policies in that area, particularly at the national level.

ANNEX II

Programme structure and relationship to the current medium-term plan

Programme 1. Political affairs

The Department of Political Affairs would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. Programme 1 would comprise elements that are currently covered in subprogrammes 1 and 3 of programme 1 of the current medium-term plan, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information. The following programmes of the current medium-term plan would also be subsumed under the programme: 2, Political and Security Council affairs; 3, General Assembly affairs; subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3 of programme 4, Political affairs; 5, Question of Palestine; 6, Elimination of apartheid; and 7, Disarmament.

Programme 2. Peace-keeping operations

The Department for Peace-keeping Operations would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. Programme 2 would comprise elements that currently constitute subprogramme 2 of programme 1 of the current medium-term plan, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information, and would also include subprogramme 4 of programme 4, Political affairs, and subprogramme 3, Field operations support, of programme 43 of the current medium-term plan.

Programme 3. Peaceful uses of outer space

The Office for Outer Space Affairs would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 8, Peaceful uses of outer space.

Programme 4. Legal affairs

The Office of Legal Affairs would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. Programme 4 would incorporate programmes 9, International law, and 10, Law of the sea and ocean affairs, of the current medium-term plan.

Programme 5. Policy coordination and sustainable development

The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. Programme 5 would cover elements from the following programmes of the current medium-term plan: 11, Overall issues and policies, including coordination; 12, Global development issues and policies; 17, Science and technology for development; 19, Natural resources; 20, Energy; 25, Global social issues and policies; 26, Integration of social groups; 27, Advancement of women; and 45, Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development.

Programme 6. Economic and social information and policy analysis

The Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programmes under the current medium-term plan are programmes 18, Population, and 24, Statistics, and elements of programme 12, Global development issues and policies.

Programme 7. Development support and management services

The Department for Development Support and Management Services would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. Programme 7 would include programme 21, Public administration and finance, and elements of the following programmes of the current medium-term plan: 12, Global development issues and policies; 19, Natural resources; 20, Energy; 25, Global social issues and policies; and 26, Integration of social groups.

Programme 8. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 29, Crime prevention and criminal justice.

Programme 9. Environment

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 16, Environment.

Programme 10. Human settlements

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 22, Human settlements.

Programme 11. Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. In so doing, it would be assisted, where applicable, by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT. The programme will encompass the following programmes of the current medium-term plan: 13, Trade and development; 14, Trade expansion, export promotion and service sector development; 15, Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special programmes; 17, Science and technology for development; and 23, Transnational corporations.

Programme 12. Regional cooperation for development in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The programme would include programme 30 of the current medium-term plan, Regional cooperation for development in Africa, and subprogramme 2, Monitoring, assessment and follow-up of the implementation

of action programmes, including their financial aspects, of programme 45, Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development.

Programme 13. Regional cooperation for development in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 31, Regional cooperation for development in Asia and the Pacific.

Programme 14. Regional cooperation for development in Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 32, Regional cooperation for development in Europe.

Programme 15. Regional cooperation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 33, Regional cooperation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Programme 16. Regional cooperation for development in Western Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 34, Regional cooperation for development in Western Asia.

Programme 17. International drug control

The United Nations International Drug Control Programme would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 28, International drug control.

Programme 18. Human rights

The Centre for Human Rights would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 35, Promotion and protection of human rights.

Programme 19. Humanitarian affairs

The Department for Humanitarian Affairs would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programme under the current medium-term plan is programme 37, Emergency humanitarian assistance.

Programme 20. Protection and assistance to refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The programme would include elements of programme 36 of the current medium-term plan, International protection of and assistance to refugees.

Programme 21. Palestine refugees

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The programme would include elements of programme 36 of the current medium-term plan, International protection of and assistance to refugees.

Programme 22. Public information

The Department of Public Information would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programmes under the current medium-term plan are programme 38, Public information, and part of programmes 39, Conference and library services, 44, Services to the public, and 45, Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development.

Programme 23. Administrative services

The Department of Administration and Management would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The corresponding programmes under the current medium-term plan are programmes 39, Conference and library services (part); 40, Administrative direction and management (part); 41, Human resources management; 42, Programme planning, budget and finance (part); 43, General services (part); and 44, Services to the public (part).

Programme 24. Internal oversight

The Office of Internal Oversight Services would be responsible for the implementation of this programme. The programme would include parts of the following programmes of the current medium-term plan: 40, Administrative direction and management, and 42, Programme planning, budget and finance.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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A/49/302
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Item 63 (c) of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND OF VEHICLES FOR THEIR DELIVERY IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the European Union, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the European Union (see annex), issued on 29 July 1994, on the accession of Kyrgyzstan to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 63 (c) of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

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* A/49/150.

ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the accession of Kyrgyzstan to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons issued on 29 July 1994 on behalf of the European Union by its Presidency

The European Union welcomes the fact that Kyrgyzstan has deposited on 5 July 1994 in Moscow its instrument of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon State. The European Union stresses the importance of an early start to negotiations between Kyrgyzstan and the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning a safeguards agreement, in order to complete the requirements following from accession to the non-proliferation Treaty.

The European Union takes this opportunity to underscore its belief in universal adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. The acceding country Sweden a/ associates itself with the present communiqué.

Notes

a/ Sweden is currently in the process of acceding to membership in the European Union.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/303
S/1994/951
9 August 1994
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 145 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that you have the document prepared by the Argentine Republic concerning the terrorist attack of 18 July 1994 on the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association (see annex) circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 145 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

Annex

Document prepared by the Argentine Republic concerning the terrorist attack of 18 July 1994 on the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association

The Argentine Republic requested a meeting of the Security Council, which convened in informal session on 29 July 1994, in order to draw the Council's attention to the cruel attack on the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association which, because of its nature and scope, transcended national frontiers. It requested that meeting also because it is aware that the transnational scourge of terrorism, like others that today affect international peace and security, should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner by the community of civilized nations, within the framework of international law.

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 25 June 1993 at the World Conference on Human Rights, states in paragraph 17 of part I: "The acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as linkage in some countries to drug trafficking are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments. The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism."

The General Assembly has recently dealt with the problem of terrorism. In its resolution 48/122 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Human rights and terrorism", the Assembly calls upon States, in accordance with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, and also urges the international community to enhance cooperation in the fight against the threat of terrorism at national, regional and international levels.

Moreover, in June 1994, in the Declaration of Belém do Pará, the States members of the Organization of American States declared their resolve to cooperate in concerted efforts to prevent and punish terrorist acts, methods and practices and to develop international law in that area.

It may be considered that such rhetorical exhortations point to the path to be taken and define precisely the terms of the problems. The aforementioned resolutions place these problems in their correct context but cannot substitute for the measures necessary to eliminate them. Specific actions to combat this serious threat are necessary now, and Argentina believes that a balanced assessment of the threat posed by terrorism and the irreparable damage that it causes, together with its intrinsically political and international nature, would allow it to be included in the agenda of the Security Council. Without a doubt, that would constitute a very positive first step in working out a method to put a stop to such acts of barbarism. It is imperative that the Security Council, which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, deal with this grave problem and begin to consider making recommendations to States Members of the United Nations on ways to combat this international scourge.

In this regard, it seems that the time has come to rethink the norms that currently govern the immunity of diplomatic agents and the inviolability of their headquarters. The sharp rise in all kinds of criminal activities, in particular terrorism, all over the world makes it necessary to update the norms that in the past codified international relations in order to enable the international community to deal with the serious challenges that such activities pose. For example, it is not permissible that clear evidence concerning illicit acts carried out under the protection of diplomatic immunity should go unpunished, since this would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Such a situation could never have been in the minds of the authors of the Convention, who nobly sought to ensure the viability of that natural instrument of international relations, which we call diplomacy, in the most practical, effective and ethical manner possible.

If brought up to date, diplomatic law would acquire renewed legitimacy and prevent situations in which the gravest international crimes, such as international terrorism, illicit drug-trafficking and other crimes against the peace and security of mankind, take place under its protection. In such cases - and only in such cases - the legitimate interest of the international community requires that diplomatic immunities should not constitute an obstacle to the workings of justice and law.

We therefore believe that, in such cases, it is necessary to consider, as a matter of the greatest urgency, ways in which the United Nations, through its competent bodies, can contribute to the protection of the interests of the affected State.

In this context, Argentina wonders whether it is not time to create some mechanism for immediate international action in situations where a country is affected by the aforementioned serious crimes, which would automatically generate an "international case", thus preventing such serious crimes from going unpunished as a result of the strict application of the Vienna Convention, or preventing the wronged State from having to resort to possible actions in order to ensure that its security was not jeopardized.

A mechanism such as the one just suggested would have an adequate normative base in the teleological interpretation of article 41 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which stipulates the incompatible uses of the immunities of diplomatic agents and the inviolability of their headquarters. In particular, in our opinion, the sheltering of terrorists or persons who are strongly suspected of having committed crimes or aberrant acts, is clearly incompatible with the inviolability of the premises of a diplomatic mission. Legal opinions concerning such persons, which have been developed on the basis of the most modern international practice already exist. Without wishing to analyse these opinions, a question which goes beyond the competence of the Security Council, Argentina believes that they should be examined, as a matter of urgency, with a view to incorporating them in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. This is a specific proposal that we shall submit for consideration by competent United Nations bodies.

We should like to emphasize that this proposal should not be interpreted to the detriment of the right of asylum, refuge and other international norms in this area, when the application of such norms is justified.

In sum, Argentina considers that action by the United Nations to combat international terrorism should be as intense as the action it has taken to combat other serious international crimes. In this regard, Argentina considers that adequate mechanisms should be established within the Organization for this purpose. This is the second proposal that Argentina wishes to make.

In conclusion, we should like to repeat what the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs said, during the general debate in the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, with regard to the attack on the Embassy of Israel in Buenos Aires, which took place on 17 March 1992: "Terrorism does not deserve any interrogator. Only the most resolute, determined and implacable commitment on the part of every State to combat it until it is eliminated". To that statement, we should today like to add that, while individual efforts might guarantee a modicum of efficiency, success in this arduous undertaking will only be ensured by the concerted efforts of all States.

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9 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-ninth session
Item 103 of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/155 of 20 December 1993, I have the honour to transmit the text of an address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. V. Kozyrev, to the ministers for foreign affairs of the member States of CSCE and to executive heads of international organizations regarding the adoption of the Citizenship of the Latvian Republic Act (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 103 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the ministers for foreign affairs of the member States of CSCE and to executive heads of international organizations regarding the adoption of the Citizenship of the Latvian Republic Act

On 22 July the Parliament of Latvia adopted the Citizenship of the Latvian Republic Act. The minor amendments made to the text of the Act do not alter its manifestly discriminatory nature and the fact that it is pointedly directed against one third of the Latvian population, over half a million of whom are of Russian nationality.

In pursuit of the unrealistic aim of creating a homogeneous State "to save the dying Latvian nation", Latvian parliamentarians, representing by virtue of the discriminatory legislation prevailing in the country only a limited proportion of the permanent population, are in effect promoting a form of aggressive nationalism that is unreservedly condemned by the international community. They deliberately ignored the statements by the President, the Federal Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the appeals and recommendations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the political leaders of European and American States.

The rule according to which one unlawful act begets another has been inexorably borne out. Presumptuously arrogating to themselves the right to act solely on behalf of the country's indigenous population and cynically refusing to defend the rights of the remaining so-called non-indigenous inhabitants, the Latvian authorities are again endeavouring to mislead the international community, presenting the case in such a way as to imply that no violations of human rights are occurring in Latvia. Under these circumstances, the deep concern felt by the Russian Federation and by international institutes and organizations for the defence of human rights at the blatant discrimination against Russians in Latvia and the flouting of their rights, their dignity and their interests can only intensify.

It can scarcely be termed a normal situation when grey-haired veterans who stayed on as residents in Latvia, counting on obtaining citizenship of a country that was far from foreign to them, have to wait in line until 2003 to undergo an examination of their right to citizenship while those who settled with their parents in Latvia as children have to wait some one or two years fewer, and this under threat of expulsion, a recurring refrain of the radical nationalists.

We cannot share the "deep satisfaction" in the face of such cynicism expressed by some Western figures who hastened to congratulate the Latvian legislators on "having adopted a European approach to society-building".

The adoption of the Citizenship of the Latvian Republic Act is a graphic example of how inconsistency and the application of double standards in the area

of human rights whet the appetite of the Baltic nationalists and give them a free hand.

People in the Russian Federation are concerned about the fate of their fellow Russians living in the territory of neighbouring Latvia. The recurrent efforts of the Latvian nationalists to assert themselves at the expense of those who have lived and worked alongside Latvians and whose only "fault" consists in being of a different ethnic origin cannot but be viewed as a blow to Latvia's recently restored statehood. The danger inherent in this kind of behaviour is obvious. Such a policy can only bring misfortune both to one's own and to neighbouring peoples.

The Russian Federation has no intention of seeking to instruct its neighbouring Baltic States. We are open to constructive dialogue on the unresolved problems in our relations with the countries concerned.

The Russian side stands by its contention that the right to citizenship of the Latvian Republic should be available to all its permanent residents on the basis of free choice. This is the only solution that fully complies with the spirit and the letter of modern principles in the area of human rights and fully responds to the aspirations of people whose life and fate are linked to Latvia.

Expressing our moral support for all ethnic Russians living in Latvia, we affirm our determination to defend our compatriots and their interests, honour and dignity through all means available under international law.

The Russian Federation is conscientiously fulfilling its obligations with respect to the withdrawal of troops from the territory of the Latvian Republic. As a result, what was viewed by many as the principal and virtually the only problem in our relations with that country is being solved.

The degree to which other States and international organizations are sincere and unambiguous in their approach to human rights issues can be gauged from how they react to the lawlessness in Latvia.

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UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/49/305
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Item 71 of the provisional agenda*

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 5 August 1994, which was handed over to the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey at Belgrade.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 71 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Note dated 5 August 1994 from the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Embassy of Turkey at Belgrade

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey and, at the instruction of the Federal Government, most strongly protests the decision of the Government of Turkey to allow the holding of a "symposium" of the so-called "Muslim National Council of Sandjak" with the participation of the self-proclaimed members of the illegal "Assembly of Sandjak" in the territory of the Republic of Turkey in the TEK premises in Ankara on 28 July 1994.

The "symposium" was organized by the self-styled leader of the so-called "Muslim National Council of Sandjak" to whom Turkey provided shelter and enabled his destructive and hostile activity against Yugoslavia, although a wanted notice had been issued for him. The meeting of Sandjak separatists publicly voiced positions which represented open attacks against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia. For the realization of these goals, the assistance of Turkey was requested and a "passage from Kosovo to Bosnia" was offered to it.

The holding of the "symposium" of the self-styled "Assembly of Sandjak" is just one in the series of the activities of Sandjak separatists, aided by Turkish authorities and organizations, among which particularly prominent are the undisturbed activity of the so-called "news agency of the Sandjak vilayet", the recruitment of young Muslims for education and training in Turkey, discriminatory visa regime against Yugoslav citizens by Turkish authorities, etc.

The Government of Yugoslavia notes with the greatest concern that officially Turkey has never publicly distanced itself from the positions of Sandjak separatists, whose activities it tolerates in its territory. In this way, Turkey has flagrantly violated the generally accepted principles of international relations, the Charter of the United Nations and documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia sees in the tolerant attitude towards these activities an unequivocal confirmation of the support and assistance that Turkey continues to render to the policy of Sandjak separatists, aimed at breaking up the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. On a number of occasions, Yugoslavia has pointed, with grave concern, to the far-reaching negative consequences of such policy of Turkey for our bilateral relations and stability in the region. Despite its assurances to the contrary, Turkey has interfered, in the most direct and blatant way, in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, which reserves the right to make appropriate conclusions from such an attitude of Turkey.

Such policy of Turkey questions the very basis of our bilateral relations, for which it bears full responsibility. The prospects for Yugoslav-Turkish relations will also be determined by the future attitude of Turkey towards these issues. The Government of Yugoslavia requests the Government of Turkey to take resolute measures to prevent the activities of Sandjak separatists in the territory of Turkey.

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9 August 1994
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 6 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters concerning acts of aggression and other machinations of Israel in southern Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

First. For more than 10 days, the Israeli occupation forces have surrounded the village of Yohmor, which is situated outside of the so-called "security zone". The Israeli army has closed all roads providing access to this locality and has opened a new road that links Yohmor with the occupied zones in the south. The Israeli army has also cut off water and electricity and prevented the Red Cross from entering the village to provide assistance to the inhabitants who are living in extremely difficult conditions and many of whom require treatment and medicines.

During this time, the Government of Lebanon has engaged in intense diplomatic efforts in several capitals with the view to ending the blockade of the village of Yohmor, without results or a favourable reaction on the part of Israel.

Secondly. On 4 August 1994, Israeli fighter planes carried out an air raid on the locality of Deir Zahrani, which is near Nabatiyah. During the attack, six people, including three children, were killed, 14 others were wounded and the house of Mr. Mohammad Traboulsi was destroyed. As the spokesman for the Israeli army has admitted, there was no military installation in Deir Zahrani and nothing could justify the deadly raid on that locality.

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* A/49/150.

Israel has committed such acts of aggression in order to terrorize the inhabitants of the region and force them to leave their homes and villages.

While vigorously condemning the latest Israeli acts of aggression, the Government of Lebanon wishes to draw the attention of the international community to the fact that such acts, which have claimed many innocent lives and caused considerable material damage, constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. Such acts also flagrantly ignore the basic rights of the human person and threaten the peace process in progress in the Middle East, at a time when the peoples of the region are seeking to lay the foundations for a secure and stable future. Acts of violence and the murder of civilians have not yet ended in southern Lebanon essentially because Israel is continuing its occupation and refuses to comply with Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls upon Israel to withdraw its forces to internationally recognized boundaries in order to enable the Government of Lebanon to re-establish its effective authority over all Lebanese territory by deploying its legitimate forces in that territory.

The Government of Lebanon requests the urgent convening of a meeting of the Security Council in order to consider the grave situation ensuing from the acts of aggression that Israel has recently committed in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1994/954*
9 August 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the provisional agenda**
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 6 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters concerning acts of aggression and other machinations of Israel in southern Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

First. For more than 10 days, the Israeli occupation forces have surrounded the village of Yohmor, which is situated outside of the so-called "security zone". The Israeli army has closed all roads providing access to this locality and has opened a new road that links Yohmor with the occupied zones in the south. The Israeli army has also cut off water and electricity and prevented the Red Cross from entering the village to provide assistance to the inhabitants who are living in extremely difficult conditions and many of whom require treatment and medicines.

During this time, the Government of Lebanon has engaged in intense diplomatic efforts in several capitals with the view to ending the blockade of the village of Yohmor, without results or a favourable reaction on the part of Israel.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/49/150.

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The Government of Lebanon requests the urgent convening of a meeting of the Security Council in order to consider the grave situation ensuing from the acts of aggression that Israel has recently committed in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

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12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Items 48, 54, 63, 90, 91, 92, 95,
98 and 99 of the provisional agenda*
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS
RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION
AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS
AND THE FAMILY
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Final Statement of the twelfth session of the Interaction Council, held at Dresden, Germany, from 7 to 10 June 1994.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 48, 54, 63, 90, 91, 92, 95, 98 and 99 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

* A/49/150.

ANNEX*

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Final Statement of the twelfth session of the Interaction Council held at Dresden, Germany, from 7 to 10 June 1994

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1. Since its inception in 1983, the InterAction Council has always addressed three priority issues: a) peace and disarmament; b) the global nexus of population, environment, resources and development; and c) the revitalisation of the world economy.

2. Although the Cold War has ended, the stockpile of nuclear weapons accumulated over the decades of the arms race still exists. The present opportunity to move towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons should be seized without delay. As a first step, a comprehensive test-ban treaty should be signed and stringent measures put in place to curb the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

3. In that context the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) plays a particularly critical role. Its 1995 review must result in a strengthening of the regime, including an extension of the treaty for a substantial period of time and authority for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct mandatory and challenge inspections. At the same time the five nuclear powers must feel compelled to honor their Treaty commitments and reduce their large nuclear arsenals.

4. The refusal of the North Korean Government to allow inspections under the NPT is destabilising, both regionally and worldwide. If North Korea continues to flout the express will of the international community, necessary measures including sanctions should be taken and enforced.

5. In the post Cold War world the concept of security has been redefined to embrace non-military dimensions. The most challenging of these is the dramatic increase in world population. World population was 1.6 billion at the beginning of this century. By the end of the century it is widely predicted to stand at 6.4 billion. Unless urgent measures are taken this figure could reach 8 billion in the year 2020 and an appalling 10 billion by 2050. How can limited global resources and energy sustain such a rapid population increase? In particular, food poses problems. An authoritative study should be undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the prospect of the supply and demand of population and food, with attendant recommendations. In particular, the issue of affordability in order to improve food security should be addressed.

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* The present annex is being issued as received, without formal editing.

6. The International Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for September 1994 in Cairo, offers the only opportunity this decade to agree on concrete action. The conference must adopt immediate measures to

a) enhance access to and utilisation of contraceptives;
b) extend education of girls and school attainment, preferably until the age of 14-16 years;
c) enhance women's rights, status, employment opportunities and access to productive resources and credit;
d) improve and expand basic health services, including clinics, especially for women and children.

7. Developed countries must provide more substantial flows of funds and developing countries must reorder national priorities and budget allocation so as to allow an implementation of the programmes and measures proposed. At the international level, incentives, such as a linkage between the establishment of effective family planning programmes and official development assistance, should be adopted; other means could include debt-for-education swaps or the proposed global demilitarisation fund.

II.

8. South Africa and Rwanda stand as opposite examples of the dilemmas of the post cold war world. One, a country undergoing a promising democratic process, benefitting from well-targeted international sanctions, contrasts starkly with the specter of human misery and indiscriminate killing in the other, all but ignored by the international community.

9. Internal and ethnic conflicts threaten to produce a chain reaction, destroying the social fabric of communities and states, eventually destabilising entire regions. Stability may only be regained if the international community begins to intervene in cases of genocide or other blatant breakdowns of governmental authority and does not hide behind self-serving and disingenuous excuses.

10. The United Nations Security Council must play a key role. Criteria must be defined for intervention in what has hitherto been the preserve of sovereign states.

11. While the Charter of the United Nations envisages the deployment of an international force, this may either need to be reinforced by the creation of a standing force of volunteers under UN auspices or by earmarking of national contingents for that purpose. Operational details should be worked out forthwith.

12. Unfettered arms trade fuels domestic and regional conflicts. An effective control system for weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missiles and the trade in conventional arms (including the setting of global norms, regulations and limits for both arms suppliers and purchasers) should be established. The weapons trade with developing countries should be substantially reduced and curbed. Towards that end, countries with military expenditures exceeding 2% of GNP should no longer be eligible for development assistance and funds, except in cases of defensive military operations against external aggression.

III.

13. Strategic dangers also exist in areas outside traditional security considerations.

14. The new phenomenon of internationally operating crime syndicates and the pernicious dimensions of drug trafficking warrant international policing action. Effective cooperative structures need to be devised urgently.

15. In the financial markets, the growth in derivatives and speculative activities in exchange rate markets undermines the stability of the world economy. The InterAction Council reiterates its call for an urgent study - under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) -on the feasibility of establishing sound regulatory and supervisory arrangements at the global level and the practical steps required towards that end.

16. The InterAction Council urges all countries speedily to ratify the agreement signed in Marrakech which concluded the Uruguay Round and, inter alia, established the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with a new dispute settlement system providing binding solutions. WTO should be made operational as quickly as possible so that it may become an effective mechanism to combat protectionism, regionalism and unilateralism.

17. The post Cold War world demands a reexamination of the future role of the global multilateral organisations. The InterAction Council welcomes the report by a High-level Group on the subject presented by Mr. Andries van Agt[1] and commends it to the international community for reflection and appropriate action.

IV.

The Global Economy in Transition

18. Some people claim that with the demise of the Soviet Union and its satellites the world finds itself with uniform capitalist economies. The reality, however, shows a plethora of different market systems. All these economies seem to be much more transformed by changes instigated through the ever more rapid developments of science and technology than through the abolition of political or social systems or ideologies. In all economies, change always exacts a price.

19. The transition process in former centrally planned economies is as much conditioned by cultural and political as by economic structures. The simple imposition of so-called successful models developed under totally different circumstances or from purely academic theories is self-defeating. As all economies in this period of change are confronted with new problems and challenges an attitude of humility and an endeavour to bring words and deeds into convergence seems to be most appropriate.

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[1] In addition to Mr. van Agt, the following members of the InterAction Council participated in the meeting: Olusegun **Obasanjo** (Nigeria) and Ola **Ullsten** (Sweden), as well as the following high-level personalities: Ednan **Agaev** (Russia), Letzek **Balcerowicz** (Poland), Francis **Blanchard** (France), Margaret **Catley-Carlson** (Canada), Diego **Cordovez** (Ecuador), Wim **van Eekelen** (Netherlands), Kurt **Gasteyger** (Switzerland), Lal **Jayawardena** (Sri Lanka), Tatsuro **Kunugi** (Japan), Lord **Lawson** (United Kingdom), Emile **van Lennep** (Netherlands), Samuel W. **Lewis** (United States), Hans **Matthöfer** (Germany), Norman **Myers** (United Kingdom), Bengt **Säve-Söderbergh** (Sweden), Bernardo **Sepúlveda** (Mexico), Kumiharu **Shigehara** (Japan), Thorvald **Stoltenberg** (Norway), Shigeki **Sumi** (Japan), Mamoudou **Toure** (Senegal), George **Vassiliou** (Cyprus). The Secretariat consisted of Hans **d'Orville**, Dragoljub **Najman** and Jens **Fischer**.

20. The InterAction Council, in Prague in 1991, recommended that haste be made slowly in countries which wanted to transform themselves: that the decontrols and the progressing towards the market system be gradual; that privatization also be gradual and above all that the safety nets be kept in place.

21. It would appear that countries of the former Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (CMEA) opted for a more ideological approach - shock therapy, with the result that it produced considerable economic gangsterism and social turmoil. The request by these new states for external support and financial aid and for the opening up of developed countries' markets is legitimate and should be met to the fullest extent possible. It must be made absolutely clear that this assistance and their own enormous efforts will remain fruitless if they do not provide the preconditions for economic development, i.e. a reliable legal framework and the effective control of the money supply.

22. After an unusually protracted downturn in the economic cycle in the market economies in Europe and North America, these societies are facing the new problem of structural long-term unemployment and jobless growth. Even the prospects of resumed growth will not automatically bring relief. The growth of unemployment in societies of historically unprecedented wealth has produced in some countries growing numbers of poor people together with an accelerated concentration of wealth in ever fewer hands. In addition, it has brought forth a new class of "working poor" whose income from work does not provide them with the essential minimum.

23. The InterAction Council reaffirms the principle that a high level of employment is an ethical and political objective in itself. It is against our understanding of a humane society that growing numbers of people are reduced to the status of welfare recipients. The results of resumed growth should be used to finance those changes whose neglect during the last recession hampered the adjustment process.

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The following participated in the Dresden session:

I. Members of the InterAction Council

Helmut Schmidt [Germany], Chairman
Takeo Fukuda [Japan], Honorary Chairman
Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo [Portugal], Deputy Chairperson
Andries van Agt [Netherlands]
Oscar Arias [Costa Rica]
Lord Callaghan of Cardiff [United Kingdom]
Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado [Mexico]
Malcolm Fraser [Australia]
Kenneth Kaunda [Zambia]
Olusegun Obasanjo [Nigeria]
Roh Tae Woo [Republic of Korea]
Jose Sarney [Brazil]
Pierre Elliott Trudeau [Canada]
Ola Ullsten [Sweden]

II. Special Guests

Manfred Stolpe [Germany]
Karen Brutens [Russia]
Huang Hua [People's Republic of China]
Kim Hak Joon [Republic of Korea]
Henry A. Kissinger [United States]
Emile van Lennep [Netherlands]
Robert McNamara [United States]
Isamu Miyazaki [Japan]
Petr Pithart [Czech Republic]
Kazimiera Prunskiene [Lithuania]
Kalevi Sorsa [Finland]
Jan Urban [Czech Republic]
George Vassiliou [Cyprus]
Thomas W. Howard (United States of America)

III. Invited Journalists

Michael Groth [Germany] - Deutschlandfunk
Christian Kerl [Germany] - Freie Presse, Chemnitz
Kim Dae-Joong [Republic of Korea] - Chosun Ilbo
Flora Lewis [United States] - The New York Times
Laurent Mossu [France] - Le Figaro
Walther Stützle [Germany] - Der Tagesspiegel
Nagaharu Hayabusa [Japan] - Asahi Shimbun
Teruto Akiyama [Japan] - Nihon Keizai Shimbun

IV. Senior Staff

Hans d'Orville
Dragoljub Najman
Keiko Atsumi
Caroline Anstey
Jens Fischer